

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Titan International Technologies LTD,  
Plaintiff  
v.  
Cobra Firing Systems, LLC, et al.  
Defendants

Case No. 2:24-cv-00861-CDS-BNW

**Order Granting Defendant's Motion for  
Summary Judgment and Denying as Moot  
Defendants' Motion to Dismiss**

[ECF Nos. 37, 38]

10 Plaintiff Titan International Technologies Ltd brings this action against defendants  
11 Cobra Firing Systems, LLC and Phantom Fireworks Showroom LLC alleging that they infringed  
12 on two of Titan's patents: Patent 11,733,009 ('009 patent) and Patent 11,709,037 ('037 patent).  
13 Am. compl., ECF No. 29. Defendants filed a motion for summary judgment and a motion to  
14 dismiss. Mot. for summ j., ECF No. 37; Mot. to dismiss, ECF No. 38. The motions are fully  
15 briefed. See Opp'n, ECF No. 46; Reply, ECF No. 47.<sup>1</sup> As a threshold matter, defendants request  
16 that I strike Titan's amended complaint as it was filed after the twenty-one-day deadline to  
17 amend as a matter of course and without leave. ECF No. 37 at 6; ECF No. 38 at 6. Although the  
18 amended complaint is technically untimely, for purposes of judicial efficiency, and because the  
19 parties have briefed both a motion to dismiss and a motion for summary judgment, I decline to  
20 strike the amended complaint. For the reasons herein, I grant defendants' motion for summary  
21 judgment.<sup>2</sup>

22 | I. Background

23 Titan is an organization based in Hong Kong, China. ECF No. 29 at ¶ 1. It owns two  
24 patents entitled “Automated Detonation of Fireworks”—the ’009 patent and the ’037 patent. See

<sup>26</sup> <sup>1</sup> The motion to dismiss and motion for summary judgment are identical, so defendants provided a combined opposition, to which plaintiff replied.

<sup>2</sup> Because I grant defendant's motion for summary judgment, the motion to dismiss is denied as moot.

1 '009 Patent, Pl.'s Ex. A, ECF No. 29-1; '037 Patent, Pl.'s Ex. B., ECF No. 29-2. Cobra Firing  
 2 Systems and Phantom Fireworks Showroom are companies based in Nevada. ECF No. 29 at ¶¶  
 3 2, 3. Since July 27, 2023, Titan has been selling products using the '009 patent and the '037  
 4 patent called Ignite i18 and Ignite i36. *Id.* at ¶ 7. Titan alleges that since July 27, 2023 "Defendants  
 5 have sold, and offered for sale, in the United States, and in this judicial district, products that  
 6 infringe at least claim 1 of the 009 patent and at least claim 11 of the 037 patent, namely, Ignite i18  
 7 and Ignite i36." *Id.* at ¶ 8; *see* Images, Pl.'s Ex. C, ECF No. 29-3.

8 **II. Legal standard**

9 Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings and admissible evidence "show  
 10 that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment  
 11 as a matter of law." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)).  
 12 At the summary-judgment stage, the court views all facts and draws all inferences in the light  
 13 most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Kaiser Cement Corp. v. Fishbach & Moore, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1100,  
 14 1103 (9th Cir. 1986). If reasonable minds could differ on material facts, summary judgment is  
 15 inappropriate because its purpose is to avoid unnecessary trials when the facts are undisputed;  
 16 the case must then proceed to the trier of fact. *Warren v. City of Carlsbad*, 58 F.3d 439, 441 (9th Cir.  
 17 1995); *see also Nw. Motorcycle Ass'n v. U.S. Dep't of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994).

18 Once the moving party satisfies Rule 56 by demonstrating the absence of any genuine  
 19 issue of material fact, the burden shifts to the party resisting summary judgment to "set forth  
 20 specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S.  
 21 242, 256 (1986); *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. "To defeat summary judgment, the nonmoving party  
 22 must produce evidence of a genuine dispute of material fact that could satisfy its burden at trial."  
 23 *Sonner v. Schwabe N. Am., Inc.*, 911 F.3d 989, 992 (9th Cir. 2018).

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1     III. Discussion

2         Titan alleges that the defendants directly infringed on the '009 and '037 patents.<sup>3</sup> For a  
 3 claim of direct patent infringement to survive summary judgment, Titan must demonstrate that  
 4 there is a genuine issue of material fact as to whether the defendants, without authority, make,  
 5 use, offer to sell, or sell any patented invention. *FluorDX LLC v. Quidel Corp.*, 2020 U.S. Dist.  
 6 LEXIS 138598, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 2020). Titan does not meet this burden. As to Cobra, in  
 7 the motion for summary judgment, defendants provide evidence in the form of a declaration  
 8 from Cobra's CEO Scott Smith stating that Cobra does not make, use, sell, or offer to sell the  
 9 Ignitei18 or Ignitei36 fireworks. Smith decl., ECF No. 37-4 at ¶ 4. The declaration further  
 10 provides that these products are made and sold by a company called Ignite Firing Systems, LLC,  
 11 which is incorporated in Delaware. *Id.* at ¶ 5. Although Smith is the CEO of both Ignite Firing  
 12 Systems, LLC and Cobra, he states that they are "entirely separate" companies and that they  
 13 have different tax identification numbers, different states of incorporation, and different  
 14 accounts and operations. *Id.* at ¶¶ 6, 7. He further states that Cobra does not control the  
 15 operations of Ignite Firing Systems, LLC. *Id.* at ¶ 8. In response, Titan provides a declaration  
 16 from its CEO, Kevin Wu, that states that Titan has "reason to believe" the assertion that Cobra  
 17 does not sell or offer for sale the infringing products is inaccurate. Wu decl., ECF No. 46-1 at ¶ 4.  
 18 To support this, Wu states that "Titan has found Cobra-branded products available to  
 19 consumers in Nevada that contribute to infringement of the asserted claims." *Id.* (emphasis  
 20 added). Titan provides an image of what Wu describes as a "Cobra-branded package containing  
 21 wires for use with the accused i18 and i36 products here accused of infringement. These wires

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 23         <sup>3</sup> Although not clearly stated in the amended complaint, because Titan alleges that the defendants sell  
 24 and have offered to sell a product that allegedly infringes on the patents, it brings a claim of direct  
 25 infringement. See *Cybiotronics, Ltd. v. Golden Sources Elecs., Ltd.*, 130 F. Supp. 2d 1152, 1163 (C.D. Cal. 2001)  
 26 ("[T]o be liable for direct patent infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), an alleged infringer must  
 'make[ ], use[ ], offer[ ] to sell or sell[ ] any patented invention[ ] within the United States or import[ ]  
 into the United States any patented invention during the term of the patent . . . ."') (citing 35 U.S.C. §  
 271(a)).

1 have no substantial use other than with these accused i18 and i36 systems.” *Id.* (emphasis added);  
2 see Image of Cobra wires, Pl.’s Ex. B, ECF No. 46-1 at 20.

3       The evidence Titan provides does not create a genuine issue of material fact  
4 demonstrating that Cobra sells or offers to sell the i18 or i36 products. At most, it provides a  
5 conclusory statement that Cobra sells certain wires that can be used with the allegedly  
6 infringing products. Titan does not even meaningfully explain *how* the wires can be used with  
7 the allegedly infringing product. Further, nowhere in any of the pleadings does Titan allege that  
8 the wires themselves infringe on either the ’009 patent or the ’037 patent. Additionally, in the  
9 images Titan provides of the allegedly infringing products, all of the products have the word  
10 “Ignite” on them—the word Cobra does not appear at all. See Pl.’s Ex. A, ECF No. 46-1 at 7–9.  
11 There is nothing in the record before me that allows me to find there exists a genuine issue of  
12 material fact as to whether Cobra sells or offers to sells items that infringe on the ’009 and ’037  
13 patents. Further, the record is devoid of any evidence demonstrating a genuine issue of material  
14 fact exists as to whether Phantom Fireworks Showroom sells or offers to sell the infringing  
15 products. Although Titan provides a screenshot of Phantom’s website, it is entirely unclear how  
16 that website is related to the allegedly infringing products. ECF No. 46-1 at 9. Titan states that  
17 the Ignite application, which it alleges infringes on the patents, can also access a website  
18 managed by Phantom Fireworks. *Id.* Assuming arguendo this representation as true, without  
19 more, this does not create a genuine issue of material fact as to whether Phantom is selling or  
20 offering to sell the infringing products. Titan’s claims of direct patent infringement of the ’009  
21 and ’037 patents simply cannot survive summary judgment. Defendants’ motion for summary  
22 judgment is therefore granted.

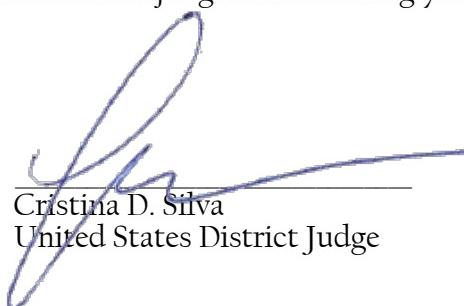
23 **IV. Conclusion**

24       IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendants’ motion for summary judgment [ECF  
25 No. 37] is GRANTED.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants' motion to dismiss [ECF No. 38] is  
2 **DENIED as moot.**

3 The Clerk of Court is kindly instructed to enter judgment accordingly and to close this  
4 case.

5 Dated: July 2, 2025

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7 Cristina D. Silva  
United States District Judge

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